

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4035.

號三月六年六十七百八千一第

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

日二十月五年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWANSON, QUELTER & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & Co. Foochow, HENDERSON & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CHAMFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co. Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

## HONGKONG AGENCY.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHIEF MANAGER, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.  
J. F. COBDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
J. H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq. Manager.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr. HUGO LUSBERG to sign our Firm at Foochow per procuration.  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.  
I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.  
A. MAOG HEATON.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.  
MR. THEOPHILUS GEE LIPSHED is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and Canton.  
PRADON & Co.  
China, June 1, 1876.

NOTICE.  
MR. H. MURSTER SCHULTZ has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.  
WIELER & Co.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to sign by procuration in Tonquin.  
LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.  
A. G. MORRIS.  
E. O. RAY.  
Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.  
R. H. CAIRNS.  
1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

## SAYLE & Co.

WE beg to call special attention to our Show-room and Ladies' Outfitting Departments.

We are offering a fine assortment of Japanese Silks, which will wear well, at 65 cents per yard, worth \$1.

Summer Dresses:—  
Satin Striped Poplins.  
Figured Poplins.  
Fancy and Plain Grenadines.  
Black and Fancy Gauzes.  
Fancy Silks. Black Silks.  
Niagara Striped Muslins.  
White Brillantes.

A lot of Lace Goods at less than half price.

Made-up Wrappers and Costumes. Embroidered Skirts.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing.

Straw Hats and Bonnets. Feathers and Flowers.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Our Dressmaking Department is under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.

Our Millinery Department is under the supervision of a West End Milliner.

SAYLE & Co.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 5th day of June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, Sundry English and Colonial-made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising—English-made Walnut Tables, Mahogany and Pine Pembroke Tables, Marble-top Toilet Tables, Vienna Chairs, Chimney Glasses, Lamps, Engravings, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Glass-ware, Marble Clocks, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Wash-stands, Iron Bedsteads, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

And,  
An Invoice of Chromolithographs.

One Harmonium by Cessari & Co.  
An Electro-plated Ballad Horn, by Distin, in case complete, with an extra Crook (B Flat).

A first class Semi-grand Seven Octave PIANO, in Mahogany Case, by Collard and Collard, now on view at the Sale Rooms.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

## Intimations.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany).  
Sole Agent for China, F. PEIL,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany).

LOONG SHING & Co.,  
DEALERS IN ANCIENT  
CHINESE CURIOSITIES  
AND  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
No. 24, Wellington Street,  
HONGKONG.

## Intimations.

### THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
ESTABLISHED 1863.  
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

## HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,  
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,  
38, Queen's Road,  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHRONOMETERS,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE," IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

## AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,  
No. 57, Praya West.  
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports. Also, a large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.  
Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

## COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet.  
Breadth do., 22 " "  
Depth of Water, Springs, 22 " "  
do. do., Neaps, 21 " "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to  
W. B. SPRAAT & Co.,  
9, Praya East.  
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

## FOOCHOW DOCK.

### PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above granite floored Dock is 400 feet long, 55 feet wide at entrance, and has 18 feet of water on the sill at average neap; and 17 feet at average spring tides. The Dock is fitted with caisson gate, and is pumped out by steam.

The Workshops comprise Foundry for iron and brass castings, Machine Shop, which contains screw-cutting and small lathe, Drilling and Sawing Machine, &c.; Blacksmith's and Carpenter's Shops.

A large Stock of Timber, Metals and other Dockyard materials necessary for the Repair of Iron or Wooden Steam and Sailing Vessels, always on hand.

A Steam-tug is available at all times to tow vessels at reasonable rates.

For terms and estimates, apply to  
JOHN FORSTER & Co., Foochow.  
or JAMES ANDERSON, Superintending,  
Foochow, May 31, 1876.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMAN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. Dolan for 13 years. All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.  
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Company's Steamship "GLAUCUS" will be despatched on or about the 6th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, May 31, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.  
The Steamship "DOUGLAS" Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA.  
The Spanish Steamship "BUTUAN" will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 8th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to H. KIER.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS, FOR SHANGHAI.  
The Steamship "GORDON CASTLE" expected here on or about the 22nd Instant, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1876.

FOR BANGKOK.  
The German Steamship "FERONIA" SCHULTZ, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. Fernia.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
The Spanish Steamer "SALVADORA," HORMAECHER, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MAURITIUS.  
The A 1 German Bark "WODAN," Captain MEYER, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, May 23, 1876.

FOR LONDON.  
The A 1 British Clipper Bark "BRITISH CROWN," W. ANDREWS, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.  
The A 1 British Bark "MARQUIS OF ARGYLE," Captain MCKENZIE, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, April 31, 1876.

FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT).  
The British Ship "THERMOPYLA" will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 31st Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
(To follow the "Wealthy Pendleton.")  
The A 1 American Bark "AMERICAN LLOYDS," Captain PARK, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight, at low rates, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The A 1 American bark "WEALTHY PENDLETON," Capt. BLANCHARD, will load for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 10th June.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The A 1 British Ship "MARGARITE," JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

FOR LONDON.  
The A 1 British Clipper Ship "COMMISSARY," Captain HUNTER, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1876.

FOR LONDON.  
The A 1 British Clipper Bark "HOPE," Capt. BOULTON, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1876.

FOR MANILA.  
The A 1 Norwegian Bark "FASAN," Captain SANDBERG, will have quick dispatch for above Port.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The A 1 American Bark "CHARLES A. LEARY," N. STILPHER, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The A 1 American Ship "ANNIE FISH," HOFFES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The A 1 American Ship "COMET," BRAY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.  
The A 1 British Bark "FINDEX," Capt. PARKHOUSE, with a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1876.

FOR MANILA.  
The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO," PROE, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, May 25, 1876.

## Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARK EVELYN, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees will have to sign an Average Bond before countersignature of the Bills of Lading.  
Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## Notices to Consignees.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNMENT per Company's Steamer "Ajax" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 29th May, 1876.

Goods undelivered after 5th June, 1876, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Hongkong, May 29, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from To-morrow, the 31st Instant, at 10 a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 4 p.m. To-day, the 30th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 6th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNMENT per Company's Steamer "Devotion," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 3rd June, 1876.

Goods undelivered after the 8th June, 1876, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

NORWEGIAN BARK FASAN, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.</







## Intimations.

## OAKKEYS

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
CLEANING MACHINES, FOR RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND THIS,  
ON 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

## OAKKEYS

**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
SHOULD BE USED WITH THIS BOARD.

## OAKKEYS

**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
[NON-MERCURIAL]  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

## OAKKEYS

**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 24 & 48 INCHES, &c. IN BOYS.

**JOHN OAKKEY & SONS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERY, INDIA RUBBER, BLACK LEAD, CABINET  
GLASS-PAPER, &c.  
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS  
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
4mr76 1w 52t 4mr77

## ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)  
AT CHEAPEST RATES.  
**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**  
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANUFACTURED  
WAREHOUSEMEN,  
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,  
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,  
CORNER OF CHURCH LANE, LONDON,  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 180  
page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,  
sent post free, containing full particulars  
as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of  
every description.  
Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,  
Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,  
Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing  
and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,  
Musical Instruments,  
Ironmongery,  
Fire-arms,  
Agricultural Implements,  
Cutlery,  
Carriages,  
Saddlery and Harness,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Preserved Provisions,  
Wines and Spirits,  
Ales and Beers,  
Stationery,  
Perfumery,  
Books, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.  
Sole Agents for the "Walter" and the  
"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City  
of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-  
mission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Nichol-  
son & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the  
Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to  
accompany orders and balances drawn for  
at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in  
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20  
in value, are conveyed from London to any  
Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform  
charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and  
Regimental Messes.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**  
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,  
Paternoster Row, London.  
19ic76 1w 52t 19ic77

Unparalleled Success of  
**Goodall's World-Renowned**  
HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.**  
YORKSHIRE RELISH.  
**GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.**

**YORKSHIRE RELISH.**  
The most delicious Sauce in the  
World.  
This cheap and excellent Sauce  
makes the plainest viands pal-  
atable, and the daintiest dishes  
more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish,  
&c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,  
Ollmen, &c. Prepared by  
**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,**  
Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. NORTON, Hongkong.

**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.**  
The best, cheapest and most  
agreeable Tonic yet introduced.  
The best remedy known for  
Indigestion, General Debility,  
Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores  
delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold  
by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by  
**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,**  
Leeds, England.

**GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.**  
The best in the World.  
The cheapest because the best,  
and indispensable to every  
household and an inestimable  
boon to housewives. Makes  
delicious Puddings without Eggs. Pastry  
without Butter, and beautiful light Bread  
without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,  
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**Pancreatic Emulsion**  
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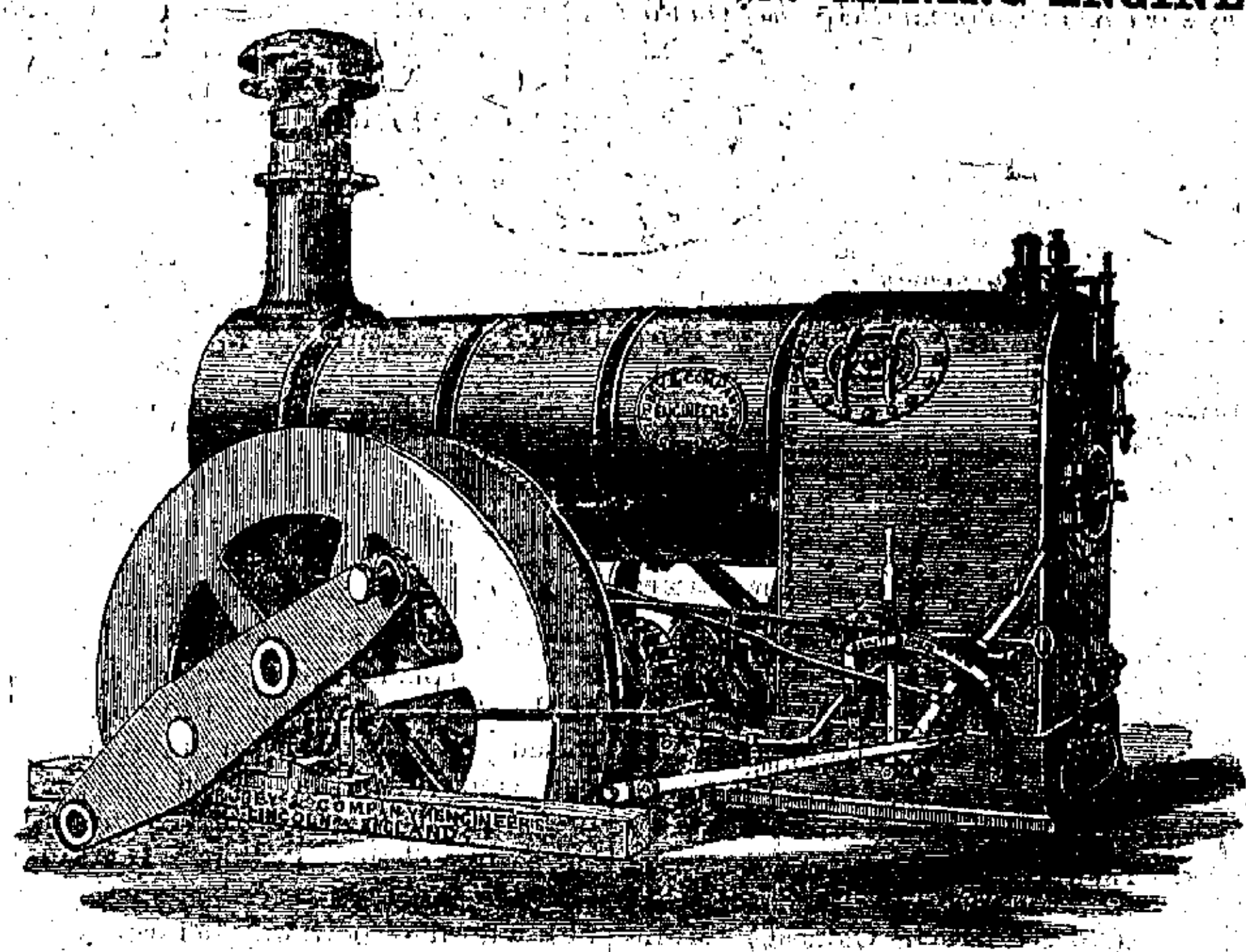
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## Intimations.

## THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—  
SMALL FIRST COST.  
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.  
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.  
GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged  
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the  
rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-  
vantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:  
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## Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OSONIO OXYGEN)  
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-  
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nervous substance, and its elevating all the powers  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the present day for  
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,  
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-  
tion, Flatulency, Insupportable Stomach  
Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-  
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,  
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and  
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-  
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous  
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood  
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a  
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and  
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves  
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,  
that where for years and centuries, anæmia,  
cachexia, and semi-fatal condition has existed,  
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-  
trically upon the organization; for instance, it  
assists nature to generate that human electricity  
which repairs and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,  
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It  
operates on the system without exciting any  
thought upon the individual as to the progress.  
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,  
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet  
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphore  
or animating element of life, which has been waste-  
d, and exerts an important influence directly  
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, a  
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,  
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and  
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-  
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming  
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition  
which many persons experience in all their  
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to  
which the patient has long been accustomed.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the  
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the hair acquires strength, showing the im-  
pact of the action of the Phosphodyne on the  
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-  
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
be assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by  
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
is sold, only in Cases at 10s. 6d., by all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors  
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,  
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-  
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing  
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has  
led to several imitations under somewhat  
similar names; purchasers of this medicine  
should therefore be careful to observe that  
each case bears the English Government  
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-  
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the  
same words are also blown in the bottle.

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Export Agents,  
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,  
107, Southwark Street,  
London, S.E.

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OXYGEN IS LIFE.  
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—  
Multitudes of People are hopelessly  
suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver  
Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypo-  
chondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of  
Heating, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude,  
Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of  
a permanent cure by the new remedy  
PHOSPHODYNE (Oxygen), which at  
once allays all irritation and excitement,  
imports new energy and life to the enfee-  
bled constitution, and rapidly surges every  
stage of these hideous insupportable and dis-  
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and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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## Portfolio.

## CONTENT.

My heart and I but lately were at strife,  
She fell a-lonely for a certain thing;  
The which I could not give her, and my life  
Grew sick and weary with her clamoring,  
God knows I would have given my youth's wide  
scope,  
To buy my heart but a brief, blessed day  
Of the blind bliss she coveted; but lo,  
When I appealed to it, turned dumb away.  
Until hope failed, I did not chide my heart,  
But was full tender to her misery,  
I know how hard and bitter was her part;  
But when I saw the good was not for me,  
I felt that time and tears were vainly spent;  
"Heart," said I, "hope is silent; be content."

Dear heart! She listened earnest, humble-wise,  
While my good angel gave her counsel strong,  
Then from the dust and ashes did arise  
And through her trembling lips broke forth  
a song.

A song which grew into a strain  
Of praise for bliss done as well as given,  
The song it now to pharisee's lingering pain,  
She sings it now for gladness more and even.  
The song it, seeing on life's garden wall,  
Love's deep red roses in the sunshine stir,  
And, singing, passes, envying not at all,  
Content to feel that love is not for her.  
The roses are another's bloom and scent,  
My heart and I have heartiness—and content.  
—All the Year Round.

To know how to wait is the great secret  
of success.—*De Maistre.*

It is neither good to wrong another with  
groundless suspicions, nor ourselves with  
unwarranted self-doubts. The same spirit that  
sings "charity believeth all things," saith  
also that "a fool believeth all things,"  
and charity is no fool; as it is not easily  
suspicious, so neither lightly credulous.—  
*Dyce.*

In general I have no patience with people  
who talk about the "thoughtlessness of  
youth," indifferently; I had rather hear  
of thoughtless old age, and the indulgence  
due to that. When a man has done his  
work, and nothing can be materially altered  
in his fate, let him forget his toil and jest  
with fate, if he will, but what excuse can  
you find for wilfulness of thought at the  
very time when every crisis of future  
fortune hangs on your decisions? A youth  
thoughtless! When all the happiness of his  
home depends on the chances or the  
passions of an hour? A youth thoughtless!  
When his every act is a foundation  
stone of future conduct, and every imagination  
a fountain of life and death? Be  
thoughtless in any other years rather than  
now, though indeed, there is only one  
place where a man may be nobly thoughtless—his death-bed. Nothing should be  
left to be done there.—*Ruskin.*

When Pompeii was destroyed there were  
very many found in the ruins of it who  
were afterwards found in very different  
situations. There were some found in deep  
vaults as if they had gone there for security.  
There were some found in lofty chambers.  
But where did they find the Roman  
sentinel? They found him standing at the  
city gate with his hand still grasping the  
war weapon, where he had been placed by  
his captain. And there while the heavens  
threatened him, there, while the earth shook  
beneath him, there, where the lava stream  
rolled, he had stood at his post; and there  
after a thousand years, he was found. So  
let Christians stand to their duty, in the  
post at which their Captain has placed them.

## SWIFT'S RELIGIOUSNESS.

"He wrote a scheme for the advancement  
of religion, of which it was said that the  
author was a man acquainted with the  
world, who would go to heaven with a very  
good grace. But in truth it would perhaps  
be more reasonable to ask whether Swift  
deserves or would have regarded either the  
desires of common orthodoxy or the blame  
of vulgar scepticism." Swift's, says  
Thackeray, "was a reverent, was a pious  
spirit, because Swift could love and pray,"  
and we might add, could think. Thus far  
we may know of his relation to religion in  
its simplest form. But who shall decide  
what was the binding force on Swift's con-  
science of the doctrines of the English  
Church, held, as he saw them held, by the  
bulk of the clergy of his day. The Church  
was to him, as to his contemporaries, far  
more of a political corporation than of a  
religious body. Such had been the effect of  
a century of political attitudinizing, such  
the outcome of the alliance struck first  
between James I. and the High Church  
party. We are not concerned to defend or  
to discuss the policy of such an establish-  
ment; it is enough to point out the charac-  
ter of it, and the way in which that  
character loosened its hold on the con-  
science of thinking men. Swift attacked  
the Dissenters, but rather because of what  
he saw in them that outraged decorum or  
common sense, than because he was specu-  
latively opposed to their tenets. In the  
"Tale of a Tub" he is not concerned to con-  
sider the grounds of Jack's action; he errs,  
as Peter errs, in not holding to the golden  
mean that Martin chooses, a mean so com-  
mon with common sense, so politically  
convenient. "The want of a belief is a  
defect which ought to be concealed," he  
plainly says, "when it cannot be overcome."  
He defends the Christian religion, but it is  
from a contempt for the vulgar, and it is  
from a feeling of indignation, rather than from  
a sincere feeling of devotion, that he defends  
it. The inherent cowardice that this indolence  
developed, which stung his sarcasms. It is  
only a varied form of conventional religious  
hypocrisy, and for both Swift feels a con-  
suming hatred. In the true and faithful  
narrative, the lady who in her consternation  
sends for the prophet Whiston, although  
she had before been addicted to all the  
speculative doubts of the most able philo-  
sophers, is described in the lines just pre-  
ceding those where we have the lady who,  
having made up her mind to the institution  
of prayers in her household, puts it off till  
the next day, "reasoning that it would be  
time enough to take off the servants from  
their business (which this practice must  
infinitely occasion for an hour or two every  
day) when the comet made its appearance."  
Swift's religion, in truth, stood above and  
outside of the doctrines which contained  
the not very sincere creed common in his  
day. The degree of blame contained in  
each of these doctrines, to us it does not, in  
all the circumstances, seem very great.  
Religious hypocrisy he saw through and  
despised, and the ramblings of religious fan-  
tasy never greatly galled him. But the  
main force of his attack is directed against  
what he found common in his day, political  
intrigue which took the form of religious  
dispute, and shallow vanity which took the  
form of free-thinking. Yet though a mind

like Swift's might stand above doctrinal  
forms of religion, there are times when the  
darkness gathers round, and perforce even  
minds like his seek refuge in the kindly  
ways that bring consolation to their follow-  
ers. Swift never neglected religious ex-  
ercise, but as far as possible he resorted to  
it by stealth. Partly perhaps he dreaded  
the growth of conventional hypocrisy; partly  
he felt that his religion was only outwardly  
that of the bulk of his fellow-  
worshippers. And yet he craved for  
sympathy. In his last days, foreseeing  
the approach of madness, he used to pray  
to be taken from the evil which he saw  
must come. Who shall presume to gauge  
what religious feeling underlay the un-  
bearable sadness of that despairing, lonely  
prayer?—*British Quarterly Review.*

## THE TOOTH PROCESS OF SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

The following (says the *Bulletin*) is an  
extract from a letter addressed by Mr.  
Robert Tooth, of Yengarie, who is now on  
a visit to England, to a gentleman in town.  
It is in reference to a new process of sugar-  
making tried at Yengarie, and which it will  
be seen has been successful elsewhere. Mr.  
Tooth says:—"I have been successful in  
getting over cane-juce from the West  
Indies, much to the astonishment of people  
here, and I have quite satisfied the firm who  
has taken up the matter under royalty.  
We had two good samples at each turn,  
and one completion I got out all the sugar  
from them. Other very important firms  
are going into it so soon as its practical ap-  
plication is completed, which I expect may  
be in May or June. The machinery is finished,  
and will be shipped in about ten days.  
The firm agrees to commence with five  
million gallons, and increase that quantity  
every year for fourteen years, which will  
make an average of 23,000 tons of sugar for  
one colony—Demerara—per annum for the  
whole period. This next summer I expect  
to make very large arrangements with other  
houses here spoken of the other side. So  
you see our little place in the colony is not  
unlikely to lead to large results in other  
parts of the world."

Mr. Tooth, the well-known sugar planter  
and manufacturer, of Queensland, has been  
in London for some time past (says "Anglo-  
Australasian" in *The European Mail*), and  
has taken the opportunity to explain to  
several large West Indian proprietors the  
merits of his invention for the manufacture  
of sugar. In order to show the results of  
his process, he has had a certain quantity  
of cane juice sent home from Demerara.  
This cane juice was prepared according to  
his directions, an important part of which  
referred to the application of lime. When  
the juice arrived in London it was found  
to be perfectly good and sound, and none  
the worse whatever for the voyage. It was,  
in fact, in a thoroughly fit condition for Mr.  
Tooth's experiments. Upon analysis it  
was found to be 17½ per cent. of crystallizable  
sugar, without any glucose. Mr. Tooth  
proposes to conquer entirely the old diffi-  
culty presented by the organic matter. He  
gets rid of these foreign elements without  
any sacrifice of sugar, and he proposes to  
obtain every particle of the crystallizable  
matter that is latent in the juice. It  
matters that is latent in this enormous  
mass, if the system is applicable, as  
Mr. Tooth says it is, upon a large man-  
ufacturing scale. The experiments recently  
carried on in London have, of course, been  
of a limited extent. A miniature vacuum  
pan had to be used, and the sugar which  
Mr. Tooth succeeded in making—specimens  
of which have been seen—is beautiful in  
appearance, and of a kind that would go  
readily into consumption. But the merit  
of the invention is that an increased quan-  
tity of sugar is obtained from the raw  
material. It is true that the sugar has a  
faint smell about it which, at first, seems  
rather unpleasant, but it is understood that  
there will be no difficulty in getting rid of  
this when the sugar is made on a large scale.  
The experiments have been sufficiently  
successful to justify a large amount of  
capital being invested in Demerara in the  
machinery necessary for the process. The  
whole plant will thus be fairly and practi-  
cally tested, and Mr. Tooth expresses great  
confidence as to the result. Patents have  
been applied for in Demerara and Jamaica,  
and also in some of the other colonies. If  
the process is really good, and answers all  
expectations, there can be no doubt of its  
great importance to all our sugar colonies,  
especially in the present condition of the  
cane-sugar industry. What the actual  
details of the process are need not be  
now discussed. Indeed, Mr. Tooth has not  
thought it fair to those who are at present  
working the process (it is reported as being  
used in a large refinery in Liverpool) to  
disclose all the details, but he will probably  
speak with greater fulness than he has yet  
done, at the lecture which he will shortly  
deliver in London. It must not be sup-  
posed that this invention has been generally  
accepted without criticism and discussion.  
In Queensland itself there were different  
opinions expressed regarding it, and some  
people are said to be not yet settled at all,  
whereas a treaty of experienced  
settlers exist, and where the climate is the  
most trying than in almost any other por-  
tion of the territory. We are unable to  
recall any modern precedent for such  
wholesale transmigration and colonization.  
In Australia it has certainly never before  
been attempted. As a rule, the new  
arrivals are regarded as rather helpless  
beings, who require to go to school, as it  
were, to the older and more experienced  
colonists before they can be expected to  
shake down into the ways of colonial  
existence. These Greek Church immigrants  
will have no such advantages. They are  
apparently to receive grants of land, and

proceed forthwith to support themselves  
by the fruits of their own industry. It is  
impossible to avoid feeling some apprehen-  
sion as to the results when recollecting the  
large percentage of failures which attend  
the enterprise of newcomers among  
ourselves, even after a course of practical  
schooling, and when surrounded with  
flourishing and experienced neighbors.  
But this is only one of the curious  
aspects of the business. South Australia  
has its laws to maintain, and like all the  
rest of us is troubled with an education  
question. It seems likely that the matter  
of education by the State will be a me-  
taphor complicated by the presence of the  
Bishop's flock of forty thousand adults,  
for it is impossible to imagine adults  
without a consequential inference of chil-  
dren. Education on a secular basis will  
be rather a difficult matter to carry out in  
a colony which has one portion of its  
territory a community so numerous, all  
professing the Catholic faith—for the  
Greek is only another form of the Roman  
dogma. It appears far from probable that  
there will exist an *impervious* barrier  
should this scheme of immigration be  
realized. The Bishop is never than likely  
to be master of the situation in the northern  
territory, and in a position to snap his  
fingers at Governor, Premier, Ministry  
and Parliament alike. If he is not satisfied  
his forty thousand lambs may chance to  
develop slightly wolfish teeth. A pastoral  
will have more weight with them than an  
Act of Parliament. They may refuse  
obedience when refusal means rebellion.  
It would lend a lively variety to the tedious  
monotony which has hitherto characterized  
Australian political history, were our South  
Australian neighbors first to import forty  
thousand immigrants and then go to war  
with them.

## AN UNFORTUNATE EVENT.

There is a mandarin of the name of  
Hwang, in Kiangsi, given over entirely to  
the hobby of casting horoscopes. It is an  
amiable or at least harmless form of in-  
sanity, but on a recent occasion the good  
man's folly caused a very serious disaster.  
He it was that he has five sons, all of  
whose fortunes were foretold immediately  
they were born. The eldest was to develop  
into a great Minister of State; the second  
was to become a member of the Hanlin, and  
acquire great fame for learning; the re-  
mainer were one and all to become eunuchs.  
The old man's heart swelled with paternal  
pride as his calculations turned out so bril-  
liantly in every case, and he already looked  
upon himself as the father of the most dis-  
tinguished family in *his* China. A time  
approached, however, when the birth of  
yet another son of this remarkable stock  
became imminent, an expectation which  
the old man more elated than ever, for  
on this occasion he would be a grand-father.  
So he put on his spectacles, reckoned to a  
nicety according to the day, week, month  
and year of the infant's birth, and then  
waited until the hour of the most important  
event should take place. He saw by  
the signs that if only the child were born at  
a certain moment, then fast approaching,  
the planetary conjunction would be most fa-  
vourable; riches, honours, and fame loomed  
brilliantly in the vista of posterity, and the  
excitement of the expectant progenitor of  
all this greatness knew no bounds. Mes-  
sage after message did he send into his  
daughter-in-law's room, but all to no pur-  
pose. At length the opportunity passed,  
and clouds gathered over the astrological  
horizon. It was but too plain that if the  
child were born then, the direct calamities  
would result. Disgrace, crime, poverty,  
misfortune innumerable waited upon the  
fatal hour. Up sprang the amiable man-  
dian, and, trembling in every limb, sent word  
to the nurse to attend that the child  
was not to be born on any account until he  
was announced that the omens were more fa-  
vourable. The prohibition was unnecessary,  
and another anxious but more hopeful day  
was spent. At last the prospect cleared.  
Riches, honours and the rest of Heaven's  
blessings again appeared in the dim-futur-  
ity. But again the vision dimmed; and just  
as the last ray of prosperity was fading  
hopelessly away, news arrived that the lit-  
tle stranger had appeared—but alas! still-  
born. The poor old mandarin burst out  
into a passion of lamentation: "Oh, un-  
lucky fate!" he cried; "had the child been  
born only a quarter of an hour ago, he  
would have been a marquis at the very  
least!"—*Shanghai Courier.*

## THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

The Committee on the depreciation of sil-  
ver held another sitting on Thursday, Mr.  
Boswell, Manager of the Bank of Denmark and  
Bank in London, a large German joint-stock  
bank, said the bank at Berlin had been en-  
gaged with the sale of silver, and three  
millions sterling had passed through his  
hands here. The silver coined in Germany  
by the separate States up to the end of 1873  
amounted to ninety millions sterling. It  
had been estimated that about a third of the  
entire quantity had been lost or melted  
down, which left sixty millions in circula-  
tion, and as twenty millions was reckoned  
that led people to conclude (hastily as he  
believed) that there would be forty millions  
to sell in the market. He accounted for the  
disappearance of the silver partly by the  
number of wars—the contributions, pillage,  
and indemnities during the Napoleonic in-  
vasion of Germany—partly by the melting  
down of silver and its export as bullion at  
various periods. With regard to the exports  
of silver to England from Germany, the  
custom-house returns were not very trust-  
worthy, as there was reason to fear that  
some conscientious individuals declared  
gold as silver. The most trustworthy re-  
turns he had found were those of Messrs  
Pillay and Abell, which, however, did not  
go beyond 1861. Between that year and  
1873 about ten millions of silver arrived in  
England from Germany during the same  
period twelve millions had gone hence to  
Germany. He believed that more than one-  
half of the thalers that had been coined had  
disappeared, and in official quarters in  
Berlin the estimate was that the loss had  
been from three-fifths to two-thirds. Taking  
the entire silver coinage, he calculated that  
fifty-one millions had disappeared, leaving  
in circulation silver coins of the nominal  
value of thirty-nine millions—worth in pure  
silver £39,000,000. That he believed re-  
presented the total amount of silver that  
Germany had to deal with. The new im-  
perial silver coins were to be coined to the  
extent of 10s. per head of a population of  
forty-two millions, which gave a total of  
twenty-one millions sterling, leaving silver  
to be dealt with worth, at the English  
standard of August, £16,800,000. Up to  
the end of September about five millions had  
been sold, and some not large quantity

since; and he believed there still remained  
about nine millions to be dealt with. At  
the end of February last £9,800,000 of the  
new coinage had been minted, leaving  
£12,000,000 to be coined. By the monetary  
convention in 1873 the Austrian currency  
became legal tender in Germany, and it was  
computed that four millions and a half  
of Austrian thalers were in circulation in  
Germany.

## A GIGANTIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

Mr. S. McBean is the author of a gigantic  
project for uniting England, Palestine,  
Egypt, and India by a railway which would  
traverse London within eight days of Bom-  
bay. The main line is to start from Bom-  
bay, traverse Asia Minor, run down the  
Euphrates Valley to the Persian Gulf, and  
thence along the coast to Kurrachee. A  
supplementary line is to join Antioch and  
Ismailla, and is to have branches to De-  
mascus and Jerusalem. The length of the  
whole system would be 8,800 miles, and the  
cost according to Mr. McBean's estimate,  
£60,000,000. This seems a large sum  
to raise, but our sanguine projector  
reckons upon the willingness of English  
capitalists to subscribe it, because, among  
other reasons, the carrying out of his plan  
would checkmate Russia, supplement the  
purchase of the Suez Canal shares, revive the  
slumbering life of Persia and Asia Minor, and  
facilitate the return of the Jews to the Holy Land.  
These arguments are not without weight from  
a patriotic or philanthropic point of view,  
but we fear that they are hardly calculated  
to tell on the stock exchange. Capitalists  
generally do not look upon the checkmat-  
ing of Russia as any special business of  
theirs, care extremely little how long Persia  
and Asia Minor are allowed to slumber,  
and think much less of the return of the  
Jews than of securing a return of six per  
cent. for their money. If Mr. McBean can  
show that his scheme will fulfil the last  
condition, he may confidently reckon upon  
obtaining the trifling sum he asks for. If  
he cannot, all the eloquence in the world  
will fail to convince the public that the  
Soutari-Kurrachee Railway is a desirable  
investment, or Mr. McBean himself any-  
thing but a dreamer. We of course say  
nothing against the abstract possibility of  
the undertaking. It may be carried out  
some day, for the physical difficulties to be  
surmounted are not insuperable, and were  
they much greater than they are, they  
would doubtless be sooner or later made to  
yield to necessity for a speedy communi-  
cation between England and India. But the  
construction of the Euphrates Valley line  
must long precede that of any more ambi-  
tious project, and the merits of Mr.  
McBean's proposal are therefore hardly  
yet a practical question. The railway he  
has imagined may perhaps be actually  
thought of by the next generation, and to  
that his book should have been addressed.  
We are inclined to think that his publica-  
tion about the year 1906 would have been  
quite apropos.

## THE PAST SILK SEASON.

The past silk season cannot have proved  
on the whole a satisfactory one, if we are to  
judge from the continuous weekly reports of  
a dull and dragging market at home, and  
the almost entire absence of any speculative  
demand for the article. As was the case in  
1874-75, the commoner grades of Teatles  
appear to have been the classes of silk most  
suitable to the thrower's wants, and which  
were bought at their cheapest during the  
first two months of the season. So-called  
best chryse have been losing favour, and  
the time has probably gone by for the  
"inside paper" to have any influence in  
effecting a sale; exceptions of course there  
are, and some market chops, such as Gold  
Lion, Blue Elephant and one or two others,  
seem to have fairly held their own.

The earlier settlements of Kaching Tay-  
saams proved considerably of better color  
and cleaner than for some years past, and  
were certainly purchased at moderate rates;  
arriving as they did to a market in London  
almost bare of coarse silks, they must  
have given as a rule something over the  
present scale of commissions, which in these  
times must be looked upon as a satisfactory  
result.

At the commencement of July, the silk  
guild introduced the system of "cash on  
weighing," and notwithstanding a partial  
attempt at combination amongst foreigners  
they have hitherto succeeded in enforcing  
it to a great extent; contrary to expecta-  
tion, tail prices were in no way affected,  
and the seemingly unlimited demand for  
the Continent quite dispelled any passing  
hope of lower rates, with a stock on the  
market in August of 18,000 bales; and  
reference to the figures given below will  
show that the shipments to France and  
Italy by the end of September were con-  
siderably more than half of the total export  
to all ports.

London stock was returned at 17,700  
bales only in January against 30,650 in the  
corresponding month of 1875, and with a  
gradually falling exchange the time for  
shipping to a profit seemed nearer; the  
native alone, though, could have reaped  
any benefit, tail prices rose, much to the  
satisfaction of Chinese speculators on this  
market, and by the end of February had  
reached the highest point of the season for  
nearly all descriptions of silk, quotations for  
6 months' sight bills on London being 3s.  
3d. a 5s. 8d. per tail.

Amongst the noticeable features of the  
season also must be mentioned the unusu-  
ally large supply of re-reels (especially of  
re-reels of Hainings, the demand for  
Yuenfao being almost nil) and the ap-  
parently low cost of the common qualities  
during this month and last.

The total export for the shorter short of last  
year, and adds up to 70,200 bales; looking  
at the shipments to England and those to  
the Continent, we have a decrease in the  
former of 8,618, and an increase in the  
latter of 3,873 bales; and the direct trade  
with America is proved to be rapidly ex-  
tending by the export figures given below,  
which show an addition of fully fifty per  
cent. as compared with those of the season  
1874-75.—*N. C. D. News.*

## FOOCHOW GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting of this  
Chamber took place last evening (May 23rd)  
at the Club House. The following gentle-  
men were present:—Messrs. H. R.  
Smith (in the chair), Paterson, Sheppard, W.  
L. Hunter, Joseph, Tatham, Dunne, Fair-  
hurst, Oliver, Leith, Lalor, Rothwell, Bal-  
lbes, Chambers, and Mitford, (Secretary).

The accounts for the past year—showing  
a credit balance of £485.50, were placed  
before the meeting and, on the motion of Mr.  
Paterson, seconded by Mr. Sheppard, were

passed *unanimously*. A report was then read  
by the Secretary, and duly passed by the  
meeting. We extract the following items:  
—viz:—

## Telegraphs.

The line between the Anchorage and the  
Settlement, though now in the hands of the  
native government, continues to be kept in  
fair working order, and the Committee trust  
that this is a sign that the present owners  
have found it of so much utility to them-  
selves as to compel them in their own inter-  
ests to maintain it in a like efficient con-  
dition for the future. With regard to the  
entire telegraph system of the world, via  
Amoy, it is with deep regret that the Com-  
mittee have to record the fact that this de-  
sirable and much longed for consummation  
appears to be fully as far off and uncertain  
as ever.

## Pilots.

Last September, the Committee received  
a communication from the Commissioner of  
Customs requesting an opinion as to the  
number of Pilots deemed necessary for the  
trade of the port from that time until the  
opening of the next Season, and in re-  
sponse to the request was made as the  
Pilot service was not up to the comple-  
ment provided for by the Regulations,  
there being then but a staff of seven  
Pilots in place of the eight required. The  
Committee in their reply professed them-  
selves satisfied with the number of Pilots  
then on the staff, provided always that due  
attention were given to the work. Enquiry  
will now be made as to the efficiency of the  
service for the increase of work consequent  
upon the opening of the Tea Market.

## Revision of the Treaty.

The Shanghai Chamber has appointed a  
committee to investigate the subject of Trade  
Grievances and in a letter now before the  
members, "desires the co-operation of the  
merchants of this Port in order to render the  
representations which they contemplate  
making to the Foreign Ministers at Peking  
as complete as possible. The mode of co-  
operation desired is suggested at length in  
the communication, and need not therefore  
be dwelt upon here.

## Members.

During the past year, Mr. Greig has re-  
tired from the Chamber; and Messrs. Oliver,  
McKenzie, and Jones have been admitted  
members subject to confirmation by the  
present meeting.

Mr. W. L. Hunter, in a few well chosen  
remarks, seconded by Mr. Lubbes, then in-  
troduced the following proposition in accord-  
ance with notice previously given:—

"That in consequence of complaints re-  
ceived from many quarters regarding the  
excessive amount of dust, which has been  
mixed with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Crop Tea  
during the past few seasons, the Committee  
of the Foochow General Chamber of Com-  
merce be asked to communicate with the  
Teamen and urge upon them the necessity  
of reducing the quantity of dust to a maxi-  
mum of 12 per cent, as agreed upon at a  
Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held  
on the 21st March, 1873.

In the course of his introductory remarks,  
Mr. Hunter said that the existence of the  
evil was admitted by all foreign buyers, and  
therefore it was unnecessary to offer any  
apologies for having brought the question  
before the meeting. "Cute" were the  
impression that some good might be done if  
the proposition were adopted by the gentle-  
men present. Mr. Lubbes briefly seconded  
the proposal. Mr. Paterson remarked that  
the question before the meeting was one of  
great importance, but he entirely failed to  
see what good could result from the inter-  
ference of the committee. The matter was  
entirely in the hands of individuals, and so  
long as foreigners continued to purchase  
small parcels of tea, the Teamen would not  
doubt, find it to their advantage to persist  
in bringing such parcels to market. He was  
clearly of opinion that Mr. Hunter's proposal  
did not meet the difficulty. Mr. Sheppard  
expressed similar views to those enunciated  
by Mr. Paterson, adding that as regarded  
Oolong individual buyers had by taking  
the matter seriously in hand, caused a marked  
improvement in the packing of that class  
of Tea.

Mr. Lalor, following in the strain of the  
two previous speakers, proposed as an amend-  
ment to Mr. Hunter's resolution:—

"That while admitting and deploring the  
evil complained of, this meeting is of opinion  
that the maximum of dust in Tea  
packages can only be regulated by the in-  
dividual action of foreign buyers; and that  
it is inexpedient that this Chamber should  
address any remonstrance to Teamen on the  
subject, so long as Tea operations were con-  
ducted as at present."

Mr. Chambers said that he had much  
pleasure in seconding the amendment.

A desultory discussion ensued; and upon  
Mr. Lalor's amendment being put to the  
meeting, it was carried by 2 votes—Mr.  
Hunter's proposition was consequently lost.  
The election of a committee for the cur-  
rent year was then proceeded with, and the  
following gentlemen were chosen, viz:—  
Messrs. Paterson, Walkinslaw, Pim, Has-  
lam, and H. R. Smith.

A vote of thanks to the Chair brought  
the proceedings to a close.—*Herald.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A COLOURED child had a fall from a  
second story window the other day, and his  
mother, in relating the occurrence at a  
grocery, said:—"Here dat child was a com-  
in' down fast fur, every chance of bein'  
killed, when de Lawd He turned him over,  
de child struck on his head, and dere was no  
such much as a button flew off!"—*Vicksburg Herald.*

A NEWLY MARRIED couple from the rural  
districts in Yankee land were riding in a  
street car the other day, and the groom in-  
sisted on holding the bride's hand in his  
big red paw. "Oh, no! don't!" she said,  
as she jerked her hand away. "Oh, luv,  
let me hold yer hand jest for ten minutes,"  
he pleaded. "Shoo! don't you see they  
are looking at us," she whispered. "They  
are, oh!" he replied, looking up and down  
the car. "Well, now, I'm going to put  
my arm right around ye, and if any fellow  
in this car dares to look cocked, I'll get  
up 'n' mop the floor with him until I wear  
him up to his shoulder blades!" His arm  
encircled her, and the other passengers  
looked as solemn as if they were on their  
way from a funeral.

A CELEBRATED writer of vaudevilles, being  
caught in a shower, took shelter under a  
porch. A very pretty girl soon lifted the  
window, and, after looking at him atten-  
tively for a moment, sent out a servant to  
him with an umbrella. The next day the  
delighted author got himself up in his most

fascinating style, and as the umbrella was  
an old one he laid it aside as a souvenir,  
purchased a new one of the costliest taste,  
and called on the lady to return her fatter-  
ing loan. She received the new umbrella,  
evidently without remarking the change,  
and, after listening with curious gravity to  
the rather pressing tenderness of the  
dramatist's acknowledgements, she suddenly  
comprehended that he was enamoured of  
her, and forthwith naively explained that,  
as he had asked in the way of a gentleman,  
who wished to come to see her unobserved,  
she had sent him the umbrella to get him  
off the front steps!

THE New York correspondent of the en-  
thusiastic "strain over the English ac-  
tress, Mrs. Rousby."—"Mrs. Rousby is a  
fair, sweet, moonlight woman, gentle,  
graceful, self-possessed, and radiant, golden,  
intensely feminine face, whose femininity  
does not consist so much in extreme deli-  
cacy of features as in ineffable sweetness.  
No scorn lights up the quiet eye; no rage  
deepens into shadow the placid, white  
brow; no passion quivers in the well-out-  
tried nostrils or curls the beautiful lips. The  
even tenor of her lovely face is undisturbed.  
Well-bred ease lingers in every action,  
and her beauty has a creamy look not even  
thunder could sour. But she is so graceful,  
so intelligent in her reading, so well polished  
by the best dramatic lapidaries, that we  
all love her already. A pure, perfect,  
cloudless pearl, smooth and lustrous.  
That's the sort of gem Mrs. Rousby is."

Messrs. Bass & Co., brewers of Burton  
ale, paid the railway carriers last year  
£15,000 a week for freight charges upon  
their goods. As they are not the largest  
firm in the traffic, it can be guessed what  
the largest firm pays. Certainly not less  
than £20,000. How much beer is drunk  
in London every day! We cannot tell  
exactly, but as there are 10,000 taverns,  
we venture to calculate. There are not less  
than an average of 25 gallons in each, and  
certainly no less than 250,000 in all.  
There is a small inn close to the London  
Post Office, where 125 gallons of stout are  
retailed every day, while one opposite the  
Bank of England gets rid of not less than  
200 gallons. A not very large beer saloon  
close to the Great North Western Railway  
depot lately sold its good will for \$50,000.  
Many very quiet-looking houses have a  
wagon load of ale and stout every morning.  
The load is never less than a dozen and a  
half thirty-six gallon barrels. Certain  
houses, such as the "Elephant and Castle,"  
the "Red Cap," "Adelade," "Mother  
Ship," "Royal Oak," "Eagle," and  
"Angel" couldn't be bought under a  
moderate fortune, and would be cheap at  
that, so enormous is their trade.

SAYS an exchange: Our young friend  
Parker went around the other evening to  
visit the two Smiths. After conversing  
with them for a while, Miss Susan ex-  
cused herself for a few moments, and went up-  
stairs. Presently Parker thought he heard  
her coming, and slipping behind the door,  
he suggested that the other Miss Smith  
should tell Miss Susan he had gone. But  
it wasn't Miss Susan; it was old Mr. S.  
in his slippers. As he entered he looked  
around and said to his daughter: "Ah, ha!  
So Parker's gone, has he? Good riddance!  
I don't want any such lantern-jawed, red-  
headed idiot foolin' round here. He hasn't  
got the sense of a rutabaga turnip, or  
money enough to buy a clean shirt. He  
gets none of my daughters. I'll shake the  
everlasting life out of him if I catch him  
here again, mind me!" Just as he con-  
cluded Susan came down, and not perceiv-  
ing Parker, said: "Thank goodness, he's  
gone! That man is enough to provoke a  
saint. I was awfully afraid he was going  
to stay and spend the evening. Mary Jane,  
I hope you didn't ask him to come again."  
Then Parker didn't know whether to stay  
there or bolt, while Mary Jane looked as if  
she would like to drop into the cellar. But  
Parker finally walked out, rushed to the  
entrance, seized his hat, shot down the  
steps, and went home, meditating on the  
emphatic of human happiness, and the  
uncertainty of the Smiths.

ONE of the reasons assigned for the defeat  
of the Oxford crew in the last boat-race  
is that they were "over-trained." Whether  
this was the case or not, there can hardly  
be a doubt that the science of "training,"  
like many other sciences, is not in its infancy,  
and that the course of training followed as a  
rule by those who are preparing for the  
performance of athletic feats, even if  
effectual for the purpose for which it  
is adopted, is not conducive in the long run  
to good health or longevity. Indeed, it will  
be found that many, if not the majority, of  
those who attain unusual length of years  
almost invariably indulge in one or more  
habits pronounced by medical experts to be  
decidedly unwholesome. It is a notorious  
fact that otcogenarians, and even "reputed  
centenarians," are often inveterate smokers,  
and must, according to accepted medical  
theory, be thoroughly saturated with nicotine  
by the time they are laid in their graves. Some  
even habitual opium-eaters to very old age, and  
others who take no exercise worthy of the  
name enjoy perfect health and live many  
years longer than their more active con-  
temporaries







